

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**PARTIAL DEFAULT JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE**

**UPSTATE NEW YORK ENGINEERS HEALTH  
FUND, by Daniel P. Harrigan, as Administrator;  
UPSTATE NEW YORK ENGINEERS PENSION  
FUND, by Daniel P. Harrigan, as Administrator;  
UPSTATE NEW YORK ENGINEERS  
S.U.B. FUND, by Daniel P. Harrigan, as Administrator;  
UPSTATE NEW YORK ENGINEERS TRAINING FUND,  
by Eugene Hallock and Theron Hogle, as Trustees;  
CENTRAL PENSION FUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS AND  
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS, by Michael Fanning,  
as Chief Executive Officer; LOCAL 106 TRAINING AND  
APPRENTICESHIP FUND, by Daniel J. McGraw and  
Eugene Hallock, as Trustees; and UPSTATE NEW YORK  
OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 158,  
by Theron Hogle, as President,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

Case No. 5:13-CV-1307 (BKS/DEP)

**FMC DEMOLITION, INC., FRANK MICELI JR.,  
CONTRACTING, INC., FMC, INC., FRANK  
MICELI JR., d/b/a FMC, INC. and FRANK MICELI,  
Individually and as an Officer of FMC Demolition, Inc.,  
Frank Miceli Jr., Contracting, Inc. and FMC, Inc.,**

Defendants.

**Decision by Court.** This action came to a hearing before the Court. The issues have been heard and a decision has been rendered.

**IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED**

That plaintiffs' motion for default judgment is GRANTED. It is further ORDERED that plaintiffs are awarded judgment against defendants for the sum of \$13,064.97, which includes \$6,278.91 in unpaid contributions and deductions, \$1,728.65 in interest, \$2,024.89 in liquidated damages and \$3,032.52 in attorneys' fees and costs, plus interest thereon at the rate provided for by 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a). It is further ORDERED that plaintiffs are awarded interest for the period from April 4, 2014 to date at the rates specified in the Memorandum-Decision and Order. It is further ORDERED that defendants are required to produce their books and records for Plaintiffs' review and audit covering April 1, 2012 to date, to pay the cost and expense of the audit, to pay all auditing fees and to pay all attorneys' and paralegal fees and costs incurred in obtaining that audit.

It is further ORDERED that the Court shall retain jurisdiction in this matter until plaintiffs complete their audit of defendants' books and records and apply for entry of judgment on contributions and deductions determined due as a result of the audit. It is further ORDERED that within thirty (30) days of the completion of the audit, **and in no event later than 90 days after entry of this Memorandum-Decision and Order**, plaintiffs shall move for entry of judgment against defendants for any and all contributions and deductions that are determined to be due as a result of the audit, plus the applicable interest, liquidated damages, costs and fees of the audit and any attorneys' fees and costs.

All of the above pursuant to the order of the Honorable U.S. District Judge Brenda K. Sannes, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2015.

DATED: January 28, 2015

  
Clerk of Court

By: s/ Michelle Coppola  
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Deputy Clerk

# Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure

## Rule 4. Appeal as of Right

### (a) Appeal in a Civil Case.

#### 1. (1) *Time for Filing a Notice of Appeal.*

(A) In a civil case, except as provided in Rules 4(a)(1)(B), 4(a)(4), and 4(c), the notice of appeal required by Rule 3 must be filed with the district clerk within 30 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from.

(B) The notice of appeal may be filed by any party within 60 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from if one of the parties is:

- (i) the United States;
- (ii) a United States agency;
- (iii) a United States officer or employee sued in an official capacity; or
- (iv) a current or former United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on the United States' behalf—including all instances in which the United States represents that person when the judgment or order is entered or files the appeal for that person.

(C) An appeal from an order granting or denying an application for a writ of error *coram nobis* is an appeal in a civil case for purposes of Rule 4(a).

(2) *Filing Before Entry of Judgment.* A notice of appeal filed after the court announces a decision or order—but before the entry of the judgment or order—is treated as filed on the date of and after the entry.

(3) *Multiple Appeals.* If one party timely files a notice of appeal, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 14 days after the date when the first notice was filed, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this Rule 4(a), whichever period ends later.

#### (4) *Effect of a Motion on a Notice of Appeal.*

(A) If a party timely files in the district court any of the following motions under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the time to file an appeal runs for all parties from the entry of the order disposing of the last such remaining motion:

- (i) for judgment under Rule 50(b);
- (ii) to amend or make additional factual findings under Rule 52(b), whether or not granting the motion would alter the judgment;
- (iii) for attorney's fees under Rule 54 if the district court extends the time to appeal under Rule 58;
- (iv) to alter or amend the judgment under Rule 59;
- (v) for a new trial under Rule 59; or
- (vi) for relief under Rule 60 if the motion is filed no later than 28 days after the judgment is entered.

(B)(i) If a party files a notice of appeal after the court announces or enters a judgment—but before it disposes of any motion listed in Rule 4(a)(4)(A)—the notice becomes effective to appeal a judgment or order, in whole or in part, when the order disposing of the last such remaining motion is entered.

(ii) A party intending to challenge an order disposing of any motion listed in Rule 4(a)(4)(A), or a judgment's alteration or amendment upon such a motion, must file a notice of appeal, or an amended notice

of appeal—in compliance with Rule 3(c)—within the time prescribed by this Rule measured from the entry of the order disposing of the last such remaining motion.

#### (5) *Motion for Extension of Time.*

(A) The district court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal if:

- (i) a party so moves no later than 30 days after the time prescribed by this Rule 4(a) expires; and
- (ii) regardless of whether its motion is filed before or during the 30 days after the time prescribed by this Rule 4(a) expires, that party shows excusable neglect or good cause.

(B) A motion filed before the expiration of the time prescribed in Rule 4(a)(1) or (3) may be ex parte unless the court requires otherwise. If the motion is filed after the expiration of the prescribed time, notice must be given to the other parties in accordance with local rules.

(C) No extension under this Rule 4(a)(5) may exceed 30 days after the prescribed time or 14 days after the date when the order granting the motion is entered, whichever is later.

(6) *Reopening the Time to File an Appeal.* The district court may reopen the time to file an appeal for a period of 14 days after the date when its order to reopen is entered, but only if all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (A) the court finds that the moving party did not receive notice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 77 (d) of the entry of the judgment or order sought to be appealed within 21 days after entry;
- (B) the motion is filed within 180 days after the judgment or order is entered or within 14 days after the moving party receives notice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 77 (d) of the entry, whichever is earlier; and
- (C) the court finds that no party would be prejudiced.

(7) *Entry Defined.*

- (A) A judgment or order is entered for purposes of this Rule 4(a):
  - (i) if Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58 (a) does not require a separate document, when the judgment or order is entered in the civil docket under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 79 (a); or
  - (ii) if Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58 (a) requires a separate document, when the judgment or order is entered in the civil docket under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 79(a) and when the earlier of these events occurs:

- the judgment or order is set forth on a separate document, or
- 150 days have run from entry of the judgment or order in the civil docket under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 79 (a).

(B) A failure to set forth a judgment or order on a separate document when required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58 (a) does not affect the validity of an appeal from that judgment or order.